RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1828. No. 454.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Oct. 29.		Fayetteville, Oct. 23.		Newbern, Oct. 25.		Petersburg, Oct. 24.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	127	130	150	175	150	175	125	200
Apple	—	25	30	36	40	45	50	28	75
Peach,	—		—	50	60	50	60	45	75
Bacon,	lb.	7	10	6	8	6	7	6	7
Beeswax,	—	24	25	20	22	20	22	25	30
B	—	15	16	15	20	21	25	12	25
C	—	14	15	16	17	15	17	12½	18
C	bush.	40		35	40	35	40	35	40
C	lb.	9		8½	8	9	9½	8	10
C	—	15	16	16		16		14	17
F	bush.		—	80	85	70	80		—
F	bbl.	650	700	425	460	650	750	600	725
F	lb.		—	25	28	35	40		—
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	120	125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	30	37	50		45		35	
Iron,	ton.		—		—		—	11000	12000
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	8		6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300		—	150	200
Molasses,	gall.	35		40	45	32		35	40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.		—	9		7	9	8	10
Oats,	bush.		—	22	25		—		—
Powder, American,	keg.		—	725	800		—	550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	100	125	125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	8	80	95	100	150
New England,	—	32	40	45	50	45	50	42	45
Rice,	cwt.		300	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—		—	1000	1100	1000	1100	825	
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.		—	0		75	80	75	87
Turk's Island,	—	40	45	60		50	60		—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1200	1025	1200	900	1000	800	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	20	25	18	25	18	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—		—	150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—		—	120		150			—
Young Hyson,	—		—		—		—	100	125
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	425	250	275		—	250	700
Tallow,	lb.	10		8		10			—
Wheat,	bush.		—	75	80	75	90	100	120
Whiskey,	gall.	26	30	25	30	30	35	30	33
Wine, Madeira,	—		—	250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—		—	150	175	160	200		—
Sherry,	—		—	160	225	200	250		—
Port,	—		—	200	380		—		—
Malaga,	—		—	70		100	120		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEART,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring the same until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and become responsible for the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Samuel Lynch

*** *I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.*

Wm Huntington.

July 29. 40 - tf

BOOKS LOST

THE person having either of the following Books, will confer a favour by returning them either to the printer, or to the owner, viz. 1st volume Shakespeare, 1st vol Bain's Wars, 4th vol. Byron's Works, 1st vol. Calebs, 3d vol Kollock's Sermons, and 1st vol. Denon's Travels.

S. Moore.

October 21. 52—

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure in the jail of Orange or Person county, in the State of North Carolina, my negro man

SAWNEY,

who ran away from my plantation in the aforesaid county of Person, about the 10th of September last. He was raised by Major Pleasant Henderson, of Chapel Hill, of whose sale I purchased him about the 18th of July last, and I have no doubt but what he is now lurking in that neighborhood. He is neither of the darkest African black, nor yellow, but rather between the two, upwards of twenty years old, square made, about five feet [illegible] with a high forehead, [illegible] speaks quick when spoken to. He is a likely negro.

October 21.

NOTICE.

I SHALL, on the second Thursday of next month, hold an election at all the usual election grounds in Orange county, for the purpose of receiving the votes to elect fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Thos. D. Watts,

Sheriff of Orange county.

October 1. 49—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son Riley James, has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

Jesse James.

October 28. 53—3w

Proposals for publishing, in the town of Halifax North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper, to be called the

LA TAX MINERVA

BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE MINERVA will be printed on a large sheet of good paper, with handsome type. Information, of every kind, interesting to the Farmer, the Politician, the Merchant, the Professional Gentlemen, and the Mechanic, will be carefully selected; nor shall the *Ladies* and those fond of amusement be neglected. In fine—it will be my grand aim to render the Minerva a welcome Visitor and an instructive and amusing Companion to every class of the community.

I am a Republican in principle, and a Southron in feeling. But on all important measures, when conflicting interests or party spirit may excite discussion, I shall endeavour to pursue a moderate and cautious course. The columns of the Minerva shall never be lent to a *Faction*, nor advocate principles or measures hurtful to our common country. The merits of candidates for important offices will be canvassed strictly, but fairly; and the errors of those in office shall be exposed.

Upon the all-engrossing subject of the presidential question, it is unnecessary to speak, as the election will have been made before the publication of the Minerva commences.

With this brief sketch of my views and principles, I most respectfully solicit public patronage. Persons to whom this prospectus shall be sent, will please use their exertions to obtain subscribers, and make a return to the Post Master at Halifax, by the 1st of December next, as it is designed to commence the publication of the Minerva about that time.

The price of subscription will be two dollars and fifty cents, if paid in advance, or three dollars, if payment is not made in three months from the receipt of the first number.

Any person who shall procure six subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis. To persons at a distance I feel willing to make the terms as accommodating as possible; therefore where a company of twelve subscribers shall be made up, the price to each subscriber, will be reduced fifty cents, from the above terms.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms.

John Campbell.

Oct. 21. 52—

NOTICE.

SOME time in the year of 1825, I gave to John Wilson two notes, one for 100 dollars, one for 150 dollars; and one other note was also given to Thomas D. Watts, sheriff, for the tax on a billiard table, for 500 dollars, by Adams & Wilson, and which was paid to the sheriff by Wilson; all of which notes I have paid to Wilson. At the time of our settlement he stated that he had destroyed or lost the notes. This is therefore to forewarn any person from trading for the said notes.

Wm. H. Adams.

October 21. 53 3w

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 13th instant, in the absence of the subscriber, her house was entered by some person or persons unknown, and a chest taken therefrom, carried a small distance, broken open, and a small trunk taken therefrom, containing a deed for a tract of land, and sundry other deeds and papers, together with a note of hand for four hundred and thirty nine dollars, dated in May, 1825, and signed by Caleb Lindsey, Wm. L. Durham, Thomas Roberson, John Snipes and Wm. Durham, sen with a small credit upon it, the sum not recollected All persons are therefore hereby forwarned from trading for said note or land, as the papers were feloniously taken.

Elizabeth Brewer.

October 21. 52—3w

NOTICE.

THE person who borrowed or took from Major James Allison's a blue Camblet Cloak, belonging to Jacob Hancock, will confer a favor by returning it without delay.

Oct. 21. 52—

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Superintendants, the Rev. DANIEL A. PENICK, and the Misses M. & E. SMITH, being anxious to render this institution, in the highest degree, beneficial to the interests of Female Education, feel themselves called upon to present to the public a more extended notice of its course of instruction, regulations, &c. This is thought to be highly proper, and specially due to their patrons, at the present time, on account of the change which is being made in the vacations, viz. from the summer and winter, to the spring and fall. The present session, which commenced the 15th of July, will be extended to the middle of March 1829, making a term of eight months. Those parents or guardians who entered their children or wards at the commencement of the present session for five months, will, of course, have the privilege of withdrawing them at the end of five months from the 15th of July, if they think proper. But those who do not withdraw their children or wards at that time, i. e. who continue them in school till after the 15th December, will be regarded as having engaged for the whole term of eight months, and obligated themselves for the tuition fees accordingly.

April and October, therefore, in future, will be vacation months, for relaxation and recreation; the summer session of five months commencing the first of May, and the winter session, the first of November.

A full course of instruction, in this institution, will embrace the following subjects, the first five or six of which will run through the whole course, viz.

Spelling and Defining, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Grammar, Geography, Antient, Modern, and Sacred; Astronomy; use of the Globes, and projection of Maps; History of the United States; Philosophy, Natural and Moral; Mnemoics; Cronology, Mythology; History, Antient and Modern, Profane and Ecclesiastical; Rhetoric; Logic; Chemistry; Composition.

After this, should there be time, attention will be paid to Mineralogy, Botany, Algebra, in Colburn's Introduction, and Geometry. The languages will be taught if desired.

Plain and fancy needle work, and vocal music, are taught as far as possible, to all the students. Instrumental music, painting, and ornamental work, to any who may desire it.

A small, but growing Library, of nearly 200 volumes of well selected books, is kept in the Academy, and accessible to all the students.

At the end of every session, premiums are awarded to the most deserving; and to those who shall complete a full course with us, of not less than three years, and who shall stand an approved examination, medals of graduation will be presented. And in addition to this, at the close of each session, a circular will inform the parents and guardians of our pupils, in regard to their studies, deportment, &c.

The prices of tuition, per session, are $11,00, $13,00, and $16,00, according to the branches taught. These are exclusive of ornamental work, which is $6,00, painting $10,00, and music $20,00. Boarding in the best families may be had for $30,00. A deduction is made to those who enter after the opening of the session.

Whilst the above prices are considerably lower than those at many similar institutions, it is confidently expected that few will be found to yield more solid advantages.

It is only necessary to add, that Milton is a very pleasant and healthy place. In proof of this, it ought to be known, that within three years past, no scholar has been detained from school three days at a time, or a week in all during a session. The moral aspect of our town is now good, and is gradually improving. Indeed, there is no doubt that the manners and moral feelings, as well as the intellectual character of young ladies are likely to be improved by residing in Milton.

P S. According to this new arrangement in relation to the vacations, it will be seen that a new session of five months to the middle of march next is now commencing. Parents and guardians would do well to embrace the present favorable opportunity, without delay, to enter their children for the ensuing winter session.

October 15. 52—4w

SALE UPON A GRAND SCALE.

The Baltimore papers advertise for sale 48 000.000 acres of Land in the provinces of Cheheicle and Texas, in the United States of Mexico. This land is stated to have been granted by the government of Mexico, to certain individuals in the city of Mexico—upon condition that the proprietors do, within six years from the month of May, 1826, settle 200 families thereon, in conformity with the General Colonization Laws of the Mexican Government. The proprietors have authorized Mr. Dennis A. Smith, of Baltimore, to dispose of these lands, with the privileges, &c.—Mr. Smith proposes to form a company to purchase these lands—the consideration money for the whole grant is $400,000; less than one cent per acre. As soon as subscriptions to the amount of $200.000 are obtained, the stockholders are to convene and appoint seven trustees, to employ surveyors, and make the other necessary arrangements. No subscription less than $10, nor more than $100 to be received from any one person—$10 will entitle the subscriber to a certificate of 1,000 acres—$100 to a section of 10,000 acres. The Mexican proprietors are entitled to be stockholders for $200,000 of the purchase money. *Richmond Compiler.*

LOUISIANA CROPS.

The New Orleans Advertiser of the 10th ult. says, in relation to the crops:—

From all the information we can collect we believe our sugar and cotton crops will be bountiful. We heard some time ago that in consequence of drought, the cotton crops in the state of Mississippi had suffered—but since that period there has been a considerable fall of rain, and it is presumed the injury is not so great as apprehended

The gradual increase of the products of this and the states bordering on the Mississippi and its auxiliary streams, require additional shipping every year to transport these products to different markets. Upon a reasonable calculation, it may be stated that this city will have to export during the coming season,

350 000 bales Cotton,
60 000 hhds. Sugar,
20.000 do. Molasses,
40,000 do. Tobacco,
100,000 barrels Flour
100,000 barrels Pork,
150,000 kegs Lard.

Together with staves, lead, castings, &c. That to effect this importation, it will require upwards of three hundred and sixty thousand tons of shipping, or about 1200 vessels of 300 tons each. The ship owners of the northern and eastern states are the principal carriers. They supply us with hats, shoes, coarse cotton and negro clothing, and we give them in return raw materials, sugar, molasses and employment for their shipping. May such an equality forever exist between us, and be the brightest link in our chain of union.

We have seen some further specimens of paper made from straw and from blue grass, according to McGaw's patent.—The invention is said to prove entirely successful. A manufactory has been established at Chambersburg in this state, and machinery, &c. is preparing for the manufacture of 300 reams a day. The paper is firm and strong, carries ink well, and is very suitable for wrapping, and it is believed, for hanging also, and for all other purposes where strong paper is required, and can be furnished at a price so much below that made from any other material as to supersede every other of the kind. *Penn. Gaz.*

THE BLOW FLY,

Of an uncommon large size, is dealing destruction among our brute creation. We first saw notice of it in Mississippi, but the circumstance seemed improbable, we could not credit it:—since then, however, it has made its appearance immediately among us, and very seriously and alarming, affecting the cattle, horses, and dogs particularly. The first indication the farmer receives of its presence is, an emission of blood and water from a scarce perceptible aperture in the skin—which when cut open discovers a hole increasing in size, until it arrives at a kind of cell or deposit. The eggs are deposited in the slightest wound, or where even blood happens to dry, and the worm forms in a few hours. We have heard of no person in this neighbourhood being attacked by them, but a negro in Greene county is said to have been killed by their depositing their eggs in a small scratch on his breast. No antidote appears yet to have been discovered, and the only remedy is, to lay the flesh open until you reach them, and pour in spirits of Turpentine, Amoniac, and like remedies. *Tuscaloosa Chron.*

An attempt was made on Thursday week, to obtain possession of funds transmitted through the mail to a merchant of this city. A clerk to a mercantile house applied in the course of the morning for letters for his employers, but not having the change for the postage, retired to procure it. During the short period of his absence, an individual applied for the letters, paid the postage, and received them. Shortly after the boy returned and ascertained that the letters had disappeared, of which fact he gave immediate notice to his employers. One of the letters contained a draft for two thousand dollars on the Mechanic's Bank, and information was immediately given at the Bank, with directions to stop the draft, as also any person presenting it. Scarcely had the information been given when the draft was presented by a person unknown, who was detained until the true owners appeared, when he was arrested, carried to the police office, and fully committed for trial. *New York Gazette.*

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

By the arrival of the ship Thomas Gelston, of this port from Africa, we learn the following particulars of a singular escape of one of the crew of that vessel. The Thomas Galstone, Capt. Martin, was taking in African oak, at the Island of Tombo, in the Sierra Leone river, in the month of June last; and Captain Martin perceiving the river crowded with Sharks, cautioned his crew not to bathe. To facilitate the operation of loading, the ship had a stage rigged from her aft port nearly level with the water's edge. Disregarding the caution of the Captain, one of the crew named William Davis, resolved to bathe in the river, and he took with him a boy for the same purpose, with whom he was swimming on his back, when his foot was seized by a shark. The boy was flung from the back of the sailor, and succeeded in gaining the stage; but the sailor himself was instantly pulled under water. In a moment, however, the unfortunate man rose again, having escaped the jaws of the fish, and with all his energy he endeavoured to reach the stage on which stood the carpenter of the ship and the boy. In this endeavor he was sufficiently successful as to reach it with his hands. The carpenter stooped and seized him by the arms, and when in the act of helping him out of the water, the wretched sailor was again seized by the leg by the shark. In this horrible situation, the shark striving to pull him into the water, and the carpenter to pull him out of it, poor William Davis remained until the shark succeeded in tearing away his leg. He was then brought on board, and Capt. Martin having bound up the stump as well as he was able, sent a boat to Sierra Leone, with him. On his arrival in the colony, the stump was skilfully amputed, and he is now in this port and is doing well. The name of the carpenter by whom he was rescued, is John Bully. *Liverpool pap.*

BRITISH RECIPROCITY.—Shortly after the close of the last war, two cargoes of hops were sent as an experiment from this country to England, and were sold at a profit, after paying the duty then imposed on hops, of 30s. sterling, ($6 60 cents) per cwt. Before the third cargo arrived, a duty was imposed by the British government of 8l sterling, ($35 52 cents) per cwt. and a total stop put to this commencing trade. We recommend this policy to the consideration of those who are inclined to the application of the principles of free trade, to the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain.

"Let each one take care of himself," as the Jackass said when he danced among the chickens. *New York American.*

Two thousand eight hundred and one male convicts, and five hundred and two females, arrived in New South Wales in the course of last year.

Judge STORY'S *Centennial Address,*

at Salem, (Mass.) Sep. 18, 1828.

All who listened at the eloquent speaker, says the Salem Observer, when he descanted on the "poor Indians" lot, will not forget with what intense interest they accompanied him through the scenes which make up the following beautiful picture:—

There is, indeed, in the fate of these unfortunate beings, much to awaken our sympathy, and much to disturb the sobriety of our judgment; much which may be urged to excuse their own atrocities; much in their characters, which betrays us into an involuntary admiration. What can be more melancholy than their history? By a law of their nature, they seem destined to a slow, but sure extinction. Every where at the approach of the white man, they fade away. We hear the rustling of their footsteps, like that of the withered leaves of autumn, and they are gone for ever. They pass mournfully by us, and they return no more. Two centuries ago, the smoke of their wigwams and the fires of their councils rose in every valley from Hudson's Bay to the farthest Florida, from the ocean to the Mississippi and the lakes. The shouts of victory and the war dance rung through the mountains and the glades. The thick arrows and the deadly tomahawk whistled through the forest; and the hunter's trace, and the dark encampment startled the wild beasts in their lairs. The warriors stood forth in their glory. The young listened to the songs of other days. The mothers played with their infants, and gazed on the scene with warm hopes of the future. The aged sat down, but they slept not. They should soon be at rest in fairer regions, where the Great Spirit dwelt, in a dome prepared for the brave beyond the western skies. Braver men never lived; truer men never drew the bow. They had courage and fortitude, and sagacity, and perseverance, beyond most of the human race. They shrunk from no dangers, and they feared no hardships.

If they had the vices of savage life, they had the virtues also. They were true to their country, their friends and their homes. If they forgave not injury, neither did they forget kindness. If their vengeance was terrible, their fidelity and generosity were unconquerable also. Their love, like their hate, stopped not on this side of the grave. But where are they? Where are the villages, and warriors, and youth? The sachems and the tribes?—The hunters and their families? They have perished. They are consumed. The wasting pestilence has not alone done the mighty work. No,—nor famine, nor war. There has been a mightier power, a moral canker, which hath eaten into their heart-cores—a plague which the touch of the white man communicated—a poison, which betrayed them into a lingering ruin. The winds of the Atlantic fan not a single region, which they may now call their own. Already the last feeble remnant of the race are preparing for their journey beyond the Mississippi. I see them leave their miserable homes, the aged, the helpless, the women, and the warriors, sick and faint, yet fearless still.' The ashes are cold on their native hearths. The smoke no longer curls round their lowly cabins. They move on with a slow, unsteady step. The white man is upon their heels, for flight or despatch; but they heed him not. They turn to take a last look of their deserted villages. They cast a last glance upon the graves of their fathers. They shed no tears; they give no cries; they heave no groans. There is something in their hearts, which passes speech. There is something in their looks, not of vengeance or submission; but of hard necessity, which stifles both; which brooks all utterance; which has no aim or method. It is a courage absorbed in despair. They linger but for a moment. Their look is onward. They have passed the fatal stream. It shall never be repassed by them,—no, never. Yet here lies not between us and them, an impassable gulf.—They know, and feel, that there is for them still one remove farther, not distant, nor unseen. It is to the general burial-ground of their race.

As soon as we may, it is impossible not to read in such a fate, much that we know not how to interpret; much of provocation to cruel deeds and deep resentments; much of apology for a wrong and perfidy; much of pity mingling with indignation; much of doubt and misgivings as to the past; much of painful recollections; much of dark foreboding.

This eloquent review of our early history concludes with an inquiry, which "went home to the bosoms" of all who heard it, *"What is to be the destiny of this Republic?"* Notwithstanding the very liberal quotations which we have already made from this discourse, we cannot withhold from the reader the reflections, which this interesting question excited in the mind of the speaker. The extraordinary character of the political controversy, which is now raging throughout the country, gives to these remarks a pertinency which will be felt by every patriot.

When we reflect on what has been, and is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibleness of this republic to all future ages. What vast motives press upon us for lofty efforts. What brilliant prospects invite our enthusiasm.—What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance and moderate our confidence.

The old world has already revealed to us in its unsealed books the beginning and end of all its own marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece, lovely Greece, 'the land of scholars and the nurse of arms,' where sister republics in fair processions chanted the praises of liberty and the gods: where, and what is she? For two thousand years the oppressors have bound her to the earth. Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a ruthless soldiery; the fragments of her columns and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin. She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylæ and Marathon; and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont. She was conquered by her own factions. She fell by the hands of her own people. The Man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments and dissentions. Rome, republican Rome, whose eagles glanced in the rising and setting sun, where, and what is she? The eternal city yet remains, proud even in her desolation, noble in her decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm as in the composure of death. The *malaria* has but travelled in the paths worn by her destroyers. More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of her empire. A mortal disease was upon her vitals before Cæsar had crossed the Rubicon; and Brutus did not restore health by the deep probings of the senate chamber. The Goths and Vandals and Huns, the swarms of the North, completed only what was already begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were bought and sold; but the people offered the tribute money.

And where are the Republics of modern times, which clustered round immortal Italy? Venice and Genoa exist but in name. The Alps, indeed, look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is in their weakness, and not in their strength. The mountains are not easily crossed, and the vallies are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sinks before him. The country is too poor for plunder; and too rough for valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barriers on every side to check the wantonness of ambition; and Switzerland remains with her simple institutions, a military road to fairer climates, scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbours.

We stand the latest, and, if we fail, probably the last experiment of self government by the people. We are in the vigour of youth. Our growth never has been checked by the oppressions of tyranny. Our constitutions never have been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the old world. Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self-government and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and any formidable foe. Within our wide territory, stretching through many degrees of latitude and longitude, we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence.—The government is mild. The press is free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach, every home. What fairer prospect of success could be presented? What means more adequate to accomplish the sublime end? What more is necessary, than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has already ascended the Andes, and snuffed the breezes of both oceans. It has infused itself into the life-blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany and the North, and, moving onward to the South, has opened to Greece the lessons of her better days.

Can it be, that America under such circumstances can betray herself! That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics, the inscription upon whose ruin is, 'They were, but they are not.' Forbid it, my countrymen; forbid it, Heaven.

I call upon you, fathers, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes which repose in this precious soil, by all you are, and all you hope to be; resist every project of disunion, resist every encroachment upon your liberties, resist every attempt to fetter your consciences, or smother your public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction.

I call upon you, mothers, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspring; teach them, as they climb your knees, or lean on your bosoms, the blessings of liberty. Swear them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country, and never to forget or forsake her.

I call upon you, young men, to remember whose sons you are; whose inheritance you possess. Life can never be too short, which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never comes too soon, if necessary in defence of the liberties of your country.

I call upon you, old men, for your counsels, and your prayers, and your benedictions. May not your gray hairs go down in sorrow to the grave with the recollection that you have lived in vain. May not your last sun sink in the West upon a nation of slaves.

No—I read in the destiny of my country far better hopes, far brighter visions. We, who are now assembled here, must soon be gathered to the congregation of other days. The time of our departure is at hand, to make way for our children upon the theatre of life. May God speed them and theirs. May he, who at the distance of another century shall stand here to celebrate this day, still look round upon a free, happy and virtuous people. May he have reason to exult as we do. May he, with all the enthusiasm of truth as well as of poetry, exclaim, that here is still his country.

'Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free;
Patient of toil; serene amidst alarms;
Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms.'

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

It is a fact, as strange as it may seem, that a number of manuscript volumes, (we believe eighteen) undoubtedly genuine, containing the journal of the British house of commons during the protectorship of Cromwell, has been discovered among a mass of books and manuscripts belonging to a Literary Society in New York, which for many years had remained undisturbed. This journal has heretofore been lost, and no traces of it discovered by the British historians and antiquarians, who have been compelled to supply this gap in their historical records from other less authentic sources. The manuscripts were undoubtedly brought to this country by the Regicides, who fled hither on the restoration, with a view to prevent the attainder of their friends, and to conceal the proceedings of the Rump Parliament. From these persons they can be traced with tolerable certainty into the possession of the society, among whose books they have been found by an industrious and intelligent searcher for the curious. The books have not remained so long concealed, but it is their contents which have now for the first time been discovered. Heretofore they have passed as some old manuscripts, only curious as specimens of the writings of a remote period.

R. Island Amer.

KIDNAPPING.—A man named Collins was tried last week in Philadelphia for the crime of kidnapping, and found guilty. Judge King sentenced him to pay a fine of $2000 dolls. and to undergo imprisonment at hard labor for the term of 21 years. This Collins was one of the gang of kidnappers, who succeeded in carrying a number of coloured children from Philadelphia in 1826, and selling them for slaves in the state of Mississippi. A number of the children have been reclaimed and brought back, through the interposition of the city authorities. Some of the ringleaders in this villainy have as yet eluded the eye of justice, and are still running at large.

Five Jews of respectability, property and learning, have lately been converted to christianity in London.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Of the harvest of the United Kingdom, the London Courier says—"Throughout England there in not a single paper which does not represent them, within its locality, as abundant and above the average of years. In Scotland they are even more propitious, and as to Ireland, exultation is expressed in every quarter at the surpassing nature of their produce. The fact of a declension of prices under such circumstances, ceases to be a phenomenon. It is the natural result of abundance, no longer doubtful, no longer even prospective, but secured!

London, Sept. 18.

The Turkey mail arrived this morning, bringing us intelligence to the 12th from Constantinople, and from Smyrna to the 8th ult. The Grand Vizier left the capital on the 14th with 10,000 men of the new levies—10,000 had set off on the 6th inst. These soldiers are able bodied men, but without discipline; they are well armed and enthusiastic. They are destined to relieve the regular soldiers at Adrianople, and other depots, that the latter may proceed to the advanced corps. It is also intended that detachments of those new levies shall be placed in portions along the ridge of the Balkan mountains, and to defend the several passes.

It is stated that the weather in Turkey, as in some other parts of the East of Europe, had been unusually hot. One of the letters of to-day says, "we are under a broiling sun; the glass for some days past varying 90 to 108. If there is the same heat in the north the Russian armies must suffer severely. We hear they are ill appointed, and are suffering much from the climate and the want of provisions."

An article from Constantinople, of the 14th of August, says, that the Sultan is determined on making the most obstinate resistance, and that the war is becoming every day more national. On the heights about Constantinople an army of 30,000 foot and 60,000 horse is to be assembled, under the immediate command of the Sultan himself. Intrenchments are erecting which are to be defended by three hundred pieces of cannon.

There was a good deal of sickness in the Russian army, and among the deaths mentioned was that of General Bakerdor, brother of the Princess Lieven, an officer of great merit.

The Russian armies seem to have made little progress since the last advices. Varna, notwithstanding what was at first said of its being badly provided for a defence, proves to be a place of very great strength, and obstinately holds out against the disciplined troops of the Czar. Letters from Odessa of the 28th of August say, that the Turkish garrison had made a sortie which had been repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, while that of the Russians was not great. In the action, General Prince Menchikoff was wounded by a ball, and his life is considered in danger. He is replaced temporarily by General Count Voronteff.—The Turkish fortress of Achalzik in upon the frontiers of Georgia, in the neighborhood of Achalzik had been captured, and made the occasion of a solemn *Te Deum* chaunted on the 24th in the Cathedral of Odessa, in the presence of the Emperor, his consort, and the imperial court. On the 18th the Turks made a sortie from the entrenchments at Caleias, in which they obtained some advantages over the Russians.

Ibraham Pacha is at length about to leave the Morea with his troops for Egypt. The Messagar des Chambres says, that Admiral Codrington had negotiated a convention at Alexandria for the return of Ibrahim, and had arrived off Navarino on the 24th of August, followed by forty one Egyptian vessels in two divisions, under French and English escorts. These vessels are supposed to have arrived on the coast of the Morea, on the 29th of August, and are to take on board the Egyptian troops without delay.

It seems, according to what has transpired upon despatches received by the government, that efforts have been made for the restoration of peace, and that the Emperor's journey to Odessa had for one of its objects to hear the propositions that had been announced. Lord Heytesbury declared that the Porte was ready to accede to the treaty of July 6, to leave to Russia the two principalities, and pay her an indemnity for the expense of the campaign on condition that the Emperor would withdraw his troops to the other side of the Danube. But these overtures have not been successful. The Emperor Nicholas did not find in what was offered to him the *inviolable guarentees* for the free navigation of the Black Sea mentioned in his manifesto, and in consequence the negotiation was broken off almost as soon as it was set on foot.

A Frankfort paper of the 9th says, "all our advices from the north of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, agree that grain has risen in consequence of the heavy rains last month."

Advices from Crajova, (Little Wallachia,) of August 20, says, that the Russians under gen. Geismar, had been obliged to retreat from before a body of 20,000 Turks, leaving behind him all the Russian camp, with a considerable quantity of provisions and materials for constructing bridges.

A letter from Constantinople of the 14th says, we are all under arms, and the 20th is fixed upon for our departure, when the standard of the prophet will be unfurled. The number of men raised by the recent levies, amount to 300,000.

The Greek government has resolved to send their deputies to the courts of France, England and Russia, to return them the thanks of the Greek nation for what they had already done, and to pray for the continuance of their powerful protection.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following intelligence, dated Crajova, Aug. 20.—"A few days ago it was rumoured that the Russians, to the number of 1000 men, had gained an important advantage over the Turks at Ada; but yesterday intelligence was received from the Russian camp at Goleny that the Turks were advancing and the Russian corps retreating. Hitherto the Turks cantoned at Caleias, who endured privations of every kind, confined themselves to make requisitions in the interior of the country. But after the arrival of a Pacha with 12,000 Arnauts, they marched, to the number of 20,000, against the Russian corps. General Geismar, who felt that he was not sufficiently strong to resist numbers so superior, ordered his forces to retreat on the 16th, and left in the power of the enemy all the Russian camp, with a considerable quantity of provisions and materials for bridges. It is added that the Turks overtook General Geismar's corps at Osoroi, and caused him considerable loss. Couriers were immediately sent off to Bucharest for reinforcements. Numerous herds of oxen have been driven to Widden by the Turks."

A commercial letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople contains the following intelligence:—According to all appearance the war will still continue for a long period, as the Turks fight with extraordinary valour. The actions that have hitherto taken place near Choumla, Varna, and Silistria, have been most obstinate and bloody. It seems that the Russian fleet is obliged to hold off from Varna at a distance beyond the reach of a cannon. If the Turkish fleet had not suffered so severely at Navarino, the Russians would now experience a vigorous resistance by sea. The grand camp at this moment establishing upon the heights round the capital and at the fresh water springs, will, if the hopes of the Turks be realized, consist of two hundred thousand men, and 80,000 Asiatic horseman. Within eight days many troops from Asia have disembarked. The Grand Seignior will take the command of the camp. Upon all the roads the Rajahs are stopped and sent to labour at the entrenchments, which will be mounted with 800 pieces of cannon. Every one takes arms to reinforce the camp, and hence the capital is comparatively deserted. It is said that the Grand Vizier will depart for the army to morrow with 40,000 men. The fanaticism of the people has recently been carried to a high pitch; but the capital, nevertheless, remains tranquil."

FROM MADEIRA.—By the arrival at New York, of the schooner Midas, Dennis, in 35 days from Madeira, information is received that on the 25th August, Don Miguel's squadron consisting of one seventy-four, three frigates and three transport ships with seven or eight hundred troops, landed and took possession of the Island of Madeira. Don Pedro's troops revolted and threw down their arms, and the governor made the best of his way on board of a British sloop of war for protection. The persons acting by Don Miguel's authority had taken most of the nobility, put them in irons and sent them on board of his ship for Lisbon. New officers had been appointed for the Island of Madeira, and from 6 to 8000 of the inhabitants had left it for the Western Islands and foreign ports. The people from the country had been allowed to come down and rob and strip the inhabitants of every thing. The fleet was bound to Terceira, to compel allegiance to Don Miguel. His troops were still in possession of Madeira when the Midas sailed, on the 10th of September.

Extract of a private letter from Paris to one of the editors of the New York Statesman, dated Sept. 10, 1828.

"In regard to political affairs, the present seems to be the twilight of a day of important events. The great powers who look with distrust upon the aggrandizement of Russia, have as yet relied upon the plague and the porte, to resist the advances of the Czar; but whenever Ottoman force and disease can no longer be depended on to withstand the Muscovite, the British Lion, the French Tyger, and the Austrian Hyena will be let loose upon him.

FROM PORTUGAL.—Captain Hill, of the ship Black Warrior, arrived at Salem, (Mass.) from Lisbon, sailed Sept. 18, informs that the country was tranquil at the time he left, but how long it would remain quiet under the government of Don Miguel was extremely doubtful. Don Pedro had protested against the usurpation of his brother, and it was expected that the European powers would advocate his rights. The

army is of course with the ruling party, as the treasury is the only means to support it, and all the officers suspected of being favorable to the Constitution, are imprisoned or dismissed the service.

The Young Queen of Portugal had arrived at Gibraltar from Brazil, and was to proceed for Genoa.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—We are favored by Captain Chew of the packet brig Eliza, with Gibraltar papers to the 4th of Sept.

Senor Quadrado, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is a passenger in the Eliza from Gibraltar.

We learn by this vessel that the young Queen of Portugal sailed from Gibraltar on the 7th of September, for England, in a Brazilian frigate, accompanied by another.

An alarming sickness had made its appearance at Gibraltar, in consequence of which the Spaniards had established a *cordon sinitaire* in its vicinity, so as to cut off all communication with Spain by land. All vessels that had sailed for Malaga and other Spanish ports, were not permitted to enter or to load. All business at Gibraltar was at a stand.

The Brazilian frigates Imperatuz and Donna Francesca, arrived at Gibraltar Sept. 3d, in fifty nine days from Rio Janeiro. The former had on board a daughter of the Emperor of Brazil, called in the Gibraltar papers the Dutchess of Oporto, on her way to Austria.

INSURRECTION IN MEXICO.—The schooner Independence, Captain Whiting, has arrived at New York, from Vera Cruz, with Mexican papers to the 6th September. The republic is in great confusion, in consequence of the late election for president, and the violent measures taken by the unsuccessful candidate. The two candidates were Guerrero and Pedraza, and of nine states which had been heard from, the votes of nine were in favor of the latter. General Santa Ana, a partisan of Guerrero, had, in consequence, taken possession of the Castle Parote, and had declared his determination to effect a military revolution in case Guerrero was not elected.

Lenox, (Mass.) Oct. 16.

POWER OF GUNPOWDER.—On Wednesday last, the Messrs. Boyntons, of West Stockbridge, whilst engaged in uncovering a body of marble, discovered a hole in the rock, which, upon examination, proved to be about 15 feet deep, penetrating in nearly a perpendicular direction. Its diameter at top was about 18 inches, narrowing towards the bottom to about 4 inches. This hole they determined to charge with gunpowder, in order to raise up the strata of marble. They accordingly poured into the hole 304 lbs. of powder, and secured in the manner usually practised in blasting. Upon firing it the effect produced was truly astonishing. The earth trembled as though shaken by an earthquake. The trees in the immediate vicinity of the powder seemed to rise several feet in the air, bowing gracefully from side to side as if tossed upon a billow. The mass of marble which was raised, is about 50 or 60 feet square on the surface, and 8 feet thick, weighing by measurement upwards of 2000 tons.

BELLS.—There is a great solemnity in the sound of many bells—partly it is to be attributed to association of thought, and partly to the sound in itself. Travellers have described the voice of the Muezzin's calling from the towers of a Mosque, the faithful to prayer, as very impressive; but it can be impressive only as the words are heard, and that cannot be far. A bell fills the air for miles, and never strikes harshly upon the ear. It expresses joy, and grief, and alarm. It calls man to worship, and in his way to church, seems to put his spirit in the same solemn state of preparation for devotion, as the music of a psalm. We have not the large bells that are attached to many of the English Cathedrals. They require a greater elevation than our churches allow, to soften the effect of their sounds—yet at a distance they must be very impressive, especially as they are not often sounded—

"Swinging slow with solemn roar."

Venetian carpeting for stairs and passages, equal to any imported articles of the kind, is made at Mr. M'Coy's manufactory in Harford county, Maryland.

Indigo.—Isaac Dumbar, a planter of Mississippi, has succeeded in cultivating the indigo plant to such an extent, that he has this year made 1000 or 1500 lbs. of indigo equal to the Bengal.

War.—Soame Jennings shrewdly and truly remarks, that if christian nations were nations of christians, wars would be unknown among them.

Cost of the French Wars.—Dupin, in one of his late works, says—"Between the years 1800 and 1815, the war cost France 1,000,000 of men and 6,000,000,000 of francs. To this we must add the injuries we suffered in the two invasions to the amount of 1,500,000 of francs and the maintenance of 200,000 enemies' troops, until the year 1818.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 5.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.

First Dist.—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Iredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

First District—Robert Love, of Haywood,
Second, Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Third, Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
Fourth, John Giles, of Rowan,
Fifth, Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
Sixth, John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Seventh, Walter F Leak, of Richmond,
Eighth, Willie P Mangum, of Orange,
Ninth, Rev. Josiah Crudup, of Wake,
Tenth, John Hall, of Warren,
Eleventh, Joseph J. Williams, of Martin,
Twelfth, Kedar Ballard, of Gates,
Thirteenth, Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Fourteenth, Richard D. Speight, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Edwd. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.

*** The Election takes place on the second Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

☞ Any quantities of either of the above tickets will be furnished on application, at 25 cents per hundred.

At the fall term of the Superior Court of Craven county, last year, Robert Spier, was arraigned for the murder of John Williams, of Beaufort county; the witnesses were examined and the argument of his counsel concluded at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when the term having expired, the jury were dismissed. The matter was subsequently carried up to the Supreme Court by habeas corpus, where it was adjudged, that he aught not again to be put upon his trial; that it would be jeopardizing his life twice for the same offence, contrary to the provisions of the constitution; and a fiat was therefore issued, ordering him to be bailed. At the last term of Craven Superior Court, he appeared pursuant to recognisance, and upon motion of counsel, no matter appearing to justify his detention, he was discharged.

We have never made the study of the law a profession, and it may therefore be presumptuous in us to question the correctness of this decision. The decision is, however, new to us, and appears to open a door through which the management of counsel may enable many a hardened ruffian to escape.

The election for state officers has just terminated in Ohio. Messrs. Irvin, Thompson, Goodenow, and Shields, the Jackson candidates, have succeeded as members of congress, in the districts now represented by Messrs. Beecher, Sloane, Wright, and Woods. Judge Crane, Gen. Vance, Mr. Whittlesey, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Vinton, and Mr. Bartley, all administration candidates, have succeeded by large majorities. The returns as far as received, give 30,245 votes to Gov. Trimble, and 27,233 to Campbell.

The Ohio State Journal of the 23d ult. says: "There will be a clear administration majority in each house of the general assembly; and Gov. Trimble, against whom the opposition directed their principal efforts, has been re-elected by a very handsome vote."

Another warning.—It is our painful duty to record another sudden death occasioned by intemperance. Mr. Danl. Munroe, of this county, was found dead in the suburbs of this town on Sunday morning last, and the verdict of the Jury of inquest who sat over him was, that he came to his death 'by intemperance.'

Mr. Munroe was a hard working, honest citizen, and not very much addicted to drinking to excess. He had been in town on Saturday, and had become much intoxicated before he left the house of a friend, at about 11 o'clock at night, to go home. It is supposed he fell from his horse and was suffocated, as his face was very black when he was found.

N. C. Journal.

In Vermont, Valentine W. Rathbone has obtained a verdict of 5000 dollars against Luther Trumbull, jr. for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife.

David H. Dyer, of Florence, Alabama, has been convicted of embezzling a letter containing a draft and fifty-dollars in money, while acting as assistant post master at that place, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

A letter from St. Thomas, received at Baltimore, states, that twenty-four of the pirates who captured the English brig Caraboo, had been executed at St. Kitts. Four others of the gang were under examination at St. Thomas.

Snow several inches deep fell in Oneida county, New-York, and to the northwest, on the 14th ult.

A fatal sickness has been prevailing at Oswego, New-York; for the last six weeks, from six to nine deaths are said to have occurred daily.

The Georgia Journal of the 19th ultimo states, that at the late camp meeting in Monroe county, two hundred and six persons were added to the Methodist society.

A fire broke out in the village of Warwick, Delaware, during a heavy wind on the 20th ultimo, which is said to have consumed half the town.

An article dated St. Augustine, (Florida,) Oct. 8, says: "It gives us pleasure to state, that the Indians on the Appalachicola have decided to send a deputation over the Mississippi, preparatory to a removal there; and it is probable that the East Florida Indians will join them."

The Boston Bulletin of the 10th ult. says: "We learn from the Traveller of this morning, that the "gentleman from Vermont," who lately made so much ado about his coat pocket being taken off, together with $2300, at the Tremont Theatre, has taken himself off also, even beyond the reach of our police officers, who had received special instructions from Albany to pay their respects to the said gentleman—it being alledged that some similar *misfortunes* in that and other places, yet remain unredressed.

A bed of bituminous coal has lately been discovered in Dedham, Mass. of a good quality, and apparently in abundance.

A few days ago three ruffians assaulted a gentleman in Collect-street, N. Y, and robbed him of his pocket book and about $60 in money. They then fled—but were soon taken, and safely lodged in the watch-house.

We learn from the Baltimore American, that Capt. M'Neill and Lieut. Whistler, of the United States Engineers, and Mr. Knight, one of the Engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, left that city on Tuesday for New York. They intend to embark in one of the next packets for Liverpool, and their object is to examine the rail roads of Europe, and to procure such information relating thereto, as may be useful to the construction of these works in this country.

A verdict for $1000 was attained on Wednesday, in the Marine Court, New York, by Benjamin Oakley, a seaman, against Robert Lewis, Captain of the John Noble, on board of which plaintiff shipped at Rio Janeiro, for Pernambuco, and thence to New-York. On arriving at Pernambuco the defendant changed the destination of the voyage and sailed to Europe. The plaintiff requesting to be discharged and resisting attempts to coerce him, was fired at and wounded twice by the Captain, sent on shore, and confined for 50 days, where his sufferings were extreme. It is to be hoped that the amount of the verdict may be collected, as it seems to be a most righteous one. *Nat. Adv.*

Liberal Donation.—Elias Horry, Esq. of Charleston, S. C. has made a donation to the Charleston College of ten thousand dollars.

At Flodden brick-works, a few weeks ago, a large dog, of the Newfoundland breed, was stung to death by bees. *Caledonian Mercury.*

A Buffalo paper mentions that a teamster fell from a wagon at Black Rock Dam, and the wheel cut his ear clean from his head without bruising his head or otherwise injuring him. The man went away with his ear in his pocket.

New-York, October 20.

A proposition is on foot in this city to form a "York Bank Oyster Company," for the improvement of the breed of oysters. The capital is proposed to be $50,000, to be divided into 2,500 shares of $20 each.—The object is to supply the city of New York with the best oysters that can possibly be raised, at the least expense, to the company, that the most inferior qualities of the same age, now brought to the New York market, usually sell for.

The calculation is to plant 15,000,000 oysters, to purchase a sufficiency of land and water privileges, to construct dams, and erect other works necessary for their accommodation; to accomplish which it will require the sum of $50,000: and that this stock, when the business is in full operation, will yield annually to the company an income of 5,000,000 oysters without any decrease in the stock; for when well attended to they generate very rapidly.

Dragooning.—A more audacious attempt to control public opinion, and destroy the freedom of election, has never been exhibited under the most despotic government, than is now in operation among the adherents of General Jackson in the city of New York. Their nominating committee, on Friday last, passed a resolution, declaring that no person should be considered a candidate for any county office who did not say, previous to his being balloted for, that he would except the nomination, if a majority of the committee united in him, and who did not in *writing pledge himself* to support *any man that the committee should nominate, without regard to the qualifications or character of the candidate so nominated.* *Nat. Advocate.*

Honorable recantation.—The Honorable Ezra Meech, late a member of congress from Vermont, a supporter of Gen. Jackson, has lately declared, that "to him Mr. Clay's character and standing were satisfactory proof of his *entire innocence* of any corrupt or improper understanding with Mr. Adams, in relation to his vote in congress for president, in 1825."

From the London Morning Chronicle we have transcribed the trial of Nicholas Baker for the murder of his wife, mainly because, in the course of that trial, Mr. Justice Park declared that, from "the books he had been able to collect, and upon his own knowledge of the principles of the law of England, he should say that not only the husband did not possess a right to correct his wife, like his children or his apprentice, but *he possessed no right to chastise her at all.*" We believe that this is the first positive decision to this effect that has taken place in the British courts; and, as such, is worthy of all possible publicity. Indeed, it is somewhat surprising that in a country possessing the civilization that exists in Great Britain, the courts have suffered the question so long to remain in uncertainty. The right to chastise a wife is not only savage and cowardly in itself, but destroys that equality without which matrimonial affection and harmony could not subsist. Its exercise ought, therefore, in the first place, to have been severely punished by the courts, and the law should have been unequivocally established. In the only case within our recollection in this county, the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, some years ago, explicitly laid down the law, that the husband had no right to inflict chastisement on his wife. It is, in fact, disgraceful to man that the question was ever for a moment entertained.

Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.

Serious dissentions exist in England among the Methodists. The difficulty commenced at Leeds. The members frequenting Orange Chapel in that town, determined to erect an organ, which was objected to as a departure from the original simplicity of the doctrines and observances prescribed by the founder of their religion, John Wesley. The dispute was laid before a conference in London, and a decision was made against having the music. Those desiring music have refused to abide by the decision, and are now building an organ. They have also formed themselves into a distinct religious body, under the disignation of the "Wesleyan Protestant Methodists." The seceders in Leeds alone amount to 2000.

The Island of the South Pacific.—The intelligence of the past year enables us to say, that the influence of Christian Missions has driven idolatry entirely from *twenty-one* Islands. Their inhabitants are no more alarmed by the noise of war, nor by the shriek of victims immolated on the altars of demons; and they have been taught to read and write, and to make provision for the necessities, the decencies, and the comforts of life. Some thousands have been introduced into the Christian church upon a creditable profession of piety.—When one Island had received the gospel, its inhabitants exerted themselves to send it to another.—The intelligence of the past year states that a Missionary Society of one group, and that not the largest, contributed in a single year, of the productions of the country, to the value of more than a thousand dollars; that thirty pious natives had gone as missionary teachers to islands and a people, which to them were strange and foreign; and that 13 missionary stations are occupied by native missionaries alone.

Dancing Houses.—We are glad to perceive that the Police are paying attention to these sinks of abomination. Alderman Valentine, with a posse of constables, translated the contents of one of these establishments to the watch-house the other evening. Forty-seven were brought up next morning in the Police office, and seventeen sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants. Among the number brought up were several females, servants in respectable families. *N. Y. paper.*

The gentlemen of the bar in attendance at Caswell Court, held a meeting on the 9th ult. for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of their respect and affection for their deceased brethren BARTLETT YANCY and CHARLES D. DONOHO, esqrs. when *A. D. Murphey* being called to the chair, and *Thomas Settle* appointed secretary, James H. Ruffin offered the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Bartlett Yancy, and Charles D. Donoho, Esqrs. their brethren of the Bar have sustained a loss which they deeply deplore. Cut off in the prime of life, in the vigorous exercise of their faculties, and in a career of public and private usefulness, they have left to their friends the mournful duties of sorrow and resignation. Their friends will cherish their memory with affection, and watch over their good name with the most anxious solicitude.

Resolved, That the members of this meeting will wear crape on their left arm for three months, as a mark of respect for the deceased, and of sorrow for their death.

Resolved, That copies of the forgoing resolutions be transmitted to the mother of Mr. Donoho, and to the widow of Mr. Yancy, with an assurance of the condolence of every member of this meeting in their present affliction.

Resolved, That the forgoing Resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and be published.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Ch'n.*
THO'S SETTLE, *Sec'y.*

MARRIED,

In Granville county, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph H. Bland, Mr. *Nelson Phillips* of this place, to Miss *Susan F. Lemay*, of Granville county.

A Camp Meeting will commence at the Cross Road's Meeting House in this county, on Friday the 14th of this month, (November,) and end on the Monday or Tuesday following. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday.

Nov. 3d 54—

NORTH CAROLINA PORK
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell fifty head of HOGS; and if a sale is effected for the whole number, he will have them butchered in or near the town of Hillsborough, in the month of December next; weight of each hog from 120 to 175; at four dollars per hundred, fattened entirely upon grain.

Those persons who wish to purchase Pork of the above description, will leave their names, and the number of hogs wanted, with Mr. Cook, Post Master, by November court, and during court week.

Michael Holt.

Orange county, November 4. 54—3w

NOTICE.

THE firm of CHARLES L. COOLEY & Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Allen Parks, who only is authorised to give receipts.

Chas. L. Cooley & Co.

November 1. 54 3w

CASH.

THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill. He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings.

J. Webb.

Sept. 30. 49—tf

NOTICE.

ANY person having BOOKS in their possession, belonging to the Franklin Library Society, or have any knowledge where they are, are requested to make the same known to the Librarian. The following is a catalogue of the Books missing, viz:

Thompson's History of the Late War,
Tales of My Landlord,
Stern's Works,
Orator's Guide,
Goldsmith's History of England,
Manuel & Philip Gracia's Confession,
2d & 5th vols. of Ichabald's Farces,
1st volume of St. Roan's Well,
1st volume of Chesterfield's Letters,
7th & 9th vols. of Swift's Works,
3d volume of the Rambler.

Charles H. Cox, *Librarian.*

November 4. 54—3w

HAPPINESS

Is it in wealth?—Go probe the breast
Of fortune's sumptuous heir—
Ah, why does secret woe infest,
And anguish canker there?

Is it fame!—Her empty breath,
Inconstant as the breese,
Will blast anon the laurel wreath,
That late it form'd to please.

Is it in friendship, or in love?
Alas! they quick decay;
The tears of hapless sorrow prove
How frail their boasted stay

'Tis not in all that here excels;
'Tis not in folly's round;
But with Immanuel's love it dwells,
And there alone is found.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Man is naturally the most awkward animal that inhales the breath of life. Behold that individual on a horse! See with what persevering alacrity he hobbles up and down from the croupe to the pommel, while his horse goes quietly at an amble of from four to five miles in the hour. See how his knees, flying like a weaver's shuttle, from one extremity of the saddle to another, destroy, in a pleasure ride from Edinburgh to Roslin, the good grey kerseymeres, which were a day or two ago in Soaife & Willis's shop. The horse begins to gallop—bless our soul! the gentleman will decidedly roll off. The reins were never intended to be pulled like a peal of Bob Majors; your head, my friend, ought to be on your own shoulders, and not poking out between your charger's ears; and your horse ought to use *its* exertions to move on, and not you. It is a very cold day, you have cantered your two miles, and now you are wiping your brows, as if you had run the distance in half the time on foot.

We go to a ball. Mercy on us! is this what you call dancing? A man of thirty years of age, and with legs as thick as a gate post, stands up in the middle of the room and gapes, and fumbles with his gloves, looking all the time as if he was burying his grandmother. At a given signal, the unwieldly animal puts himself in motion: he throws out his arms, crouches up his shoulders, and, without moving a muscle of his face, kicks out his legs, to the manifest risk of the bystanders, and goes back to his place, puffing and blowing like an otter, after a half hour's burst. Maiden, with the roses lying among the twinings of thy long red hair! think not that the art of dancing consists merely in activity and strength. Thy limbs, which are none of the weakest, were not intended to be the rivals of a paviour's hammer; the artificer, who trimmed thy locks, had no idea that his labors were to be lifted three feet higher than thy natural height from the ground; spare thyself such dreadful exertion, we beseech thee, and consider that thine ancle, though strong and thick as St. George's pillars, may still be broken or sprained with such salutations.

Men are decidedly more awkward than "all-commanding woman," every where, except on the road.

A newly married couple are invited to a wedding-dinner. Though the lady, perhaps, has run off with a person below her in rank and station, see when they enter the room, how differently they behave. How gracefully she waves her head in the fine recover from the withdrawing curtsy, and beautifully extends her hand to the bald pated individual grinning to her on the rug? While the poor spoon, her husband, looks on, with the white of his eyes turned up as if he were sea sick, and his hands dangle, dangle on his thighs as if he were trying to lift his own legs. See how he ducks to the lady of the house, and simpers across the fire place to his wife, who, by this time, is giving a most spirited account of the state of the roads, and the civility of the postillions near the Borders.

Is a man little? Let him always, if possible, stoop. We are sometimes tempted to lay sprawling in the mud fellows of from five feet to five feet eight, who carry the back of their heads on the extreme summit of their back bone, and gape up to Heaven, as if they scorned the very ground. Let no little man wear iron heels.

Is a man tall? Let him never wear a surtout. It is the most unnatural, and therefore, the most awkward dress that ever was invented. On a tall man it appears like a cossack troyser on a stick leg; if it be buttoned, it makes his leanness and lankness still more appalling and absurd; if it be open, it appears to be no part of his costume, and leads us to suppose that some elongated habit maker is giving us a specimen of that rare bird, the flying tailor.

We go on a visit to the country for a few days, and the neighbourhood is famous for its beautiful prospects. On these occasions how infinitely superior the female is to the male part of the species! The ladies, in a quarter of an hour after the proposal of the play, appear all in readiness to start, each with her walking shoes and parasol, with a smart reticule dangling from her wrist.—The gentlemen, on the other hand, set off with their great heavy Wellingtons, which, after walking half a mile, pinch them at the toe, and make the pleasure excursion confine them to the house for weeks. Then some fool, the first gate or stile we come to, is sure to show off his vaulting, and upsets himself in the ditch on the opposite side, instead of going quietly over and helping the damsels across.

We hold that every man behaves with awkwardness when he is in love, and the want of the one is a presumption of the absence of the other. When people are fairly engaged, there is perhaps less of this directly to the object, but there is still as much of it in her presence; but it is wonderful how soon the most nervous become easy when marriage has concluded all their hopes.—Delicate girl! just budding into womanly loveliness, whose heart, for the last ten minutes, has been trembling behind the snowy wall of thy fair and beautiful bosom, hast thou never remarked and laughed at a tall and a much-bewhiskered young man for the *mauvaise honte* with which he hands to thee thy cup of half-watered souchong? Laugh not at him again, for he will assuredly be thy husband. Yes! he will tremble for a few months more as he stands beside thy music stool, and join no others in the heartless mockery of their praise; but when every voice which has commended thy song is hushed, and every note which thou hast clothed in etherial music is forgotten by all besides, to him it will be a theme to dream upon in his loneliness, and every look which thine eye vouchsafe to him will be laid up as a sacred and holy thing in the inmost sanctuary of his soul. Thou wilt see in a short time that the tremulousness of his nerves is only observable when his tongue is faltering in its address to thee; pity will enter into thy gentle heart, and thyself will sometimes turn the wrong page in thy book of songs, and strike the wrong note on thy double grand piano, when thou knowest that his ears are drinking in thy voice, and his eyes following thy minutest action.

In a few months more—we see with prospective clearness—thou art sitting at the same piano in a large and newly furnished room, snuffing thy candles every now and then thyself, and turning with thine own hands the leaves of the National Melodies, while—O, be!—is stretched along one of Mr. Trotter's finest ottomans, fast asleep!—Love, when successful, is well enough, and perhaps it has treasures of its own to compensate for its inconveniences; but a more miserable situation than that of an unhappy individual before the altar, it is not in the heart of man to conceive. First of all, you are marched with a solitary male companion up the long aisle, which on this occasion appears absolutely interminable; then you meet your future partner dressed out in satin and white ribbands, whom you are to meet in gingham gowns or calico prints every morning of your life ever after. There she is, supported by her old father, decked out in his old fashioned brown coat, with a wig of the same color, beautifully relieving the burning redness of his huge projecting ears; and the mother, puffed up like an overgrown bolster, encouraging the trembling girl, and joining her maiden aunts of full fifty years, in telling her to take courage, for it is what they must all come to.—Bride's maids and mutual friends make up the company; and there, standing out before this assemblage, you assent to every thing the curate, or, if you are rich enough, the rector, or even the dean, may say, showing your knock knees in the naked deformity of white kerseymeres, to an admirable bevy of the servants of both families, laughing and tittering from the squire's pew in the gallery. Then the parting! The mother's injunctions to the juvenile bride to guard herself from the cold, and to write within the week. The maiden aunts' inquiries, of "My dear, have you forgot nothing?"—the shaking of hands, the wiping and winking of eyes! The lady all this time seems not half so awkward. She has her gown to keep from creasing, her vinaigrette to play with; besides, that all nervousness is interesting and familiar, and is laid to the score of delicacy and reserve.

The Moral influence of Oysters, at Home.

"Moral! physical, you mean," says some one, who has found oysters nourishing and medicinal. No, I mean moral, in the best and strictest sense of the term: not however, to the exclusion of their physical influence upon a weak stomach, or a husky chest. Indeed, it was their medical virtues which first made me acquainted with their moral influence. It happened in this way. I was once in the habit of supping out, oftener than was quite agreeable to a certain person' at home. Not that I kept bad company, or bad hours: I did not, nor was I intemperate; but she maintained that she had too little of my company. There was some truth in this; but, as no other fault was imputed or implied, it had no effect. I was expected in a wide, though select, circle; and she was welcome to accompany me, if it so pleased her. It did not please her. Well, I went on as usual, until a long succession of hot or heavy suppers deranged my stomach. However, she did not upbraid me, but hinted, gently, that supping at home was the only remedy. Sup on what? said I. Why on Oysters, said she. I don't like them, said I. Try them, said she. I obeyed, and found that I slept better that night. I shall have oysters again, said I. You shall, and welcome, said she. Well, home I came between eight and nine o'clock. I shall never forget it. The night was cold and stormy. But there was she, smiling in all her loveliness, in the snug parlor; my slippers were toasting within the fender; my own arm chair was in its own place, and the fire beaming as with conscious pleasure. The parlor never struck me before as being compact in beauty. It now seemed a little sanctuary, calm and holy. This is home! thought I. She saw the effect and rang for the Oysters. There was no table set out; but a tray was set upon her work table. On the dish lay eighteen unopened oysters, and a new oyster knife. I can't open them, said I.—Try, said she. I did, and laughed at my own awkwardness.

"Next night, 'twas the same,
And the next, and the next."

The Oysters were sadly mangled, but they were so sweet in their own liquor! However I soon became a capital hand at opening them, and got proud of my dexterity. What was the effect? Why, a confirmed habit of stopping at home, an improved tone of stomach, and perfect domestic happiness.

Now, as there are many bad stomachs, which arise from supping out, and many good wives who regret both the cause and the effect, I have thus "done into English," my own experience for the good of both parties. Let the ladies adopt the experiment in the spirit of my wife, and I will answer for the success. *London Pap.*

Among the useful articles in the last number of the Christian Observer, we select the following, which is inserted in that work as a communication, with the title—

"SUPERSTITION IS NOT PIETY."

"It must have occurred to every observant mind, to remark how much easier it is to be superstitious than pious. An obvious instance of this is observable in the terrors which many irreligious persons show in a thunder storm: and I fear that some truly religious persons really make a merit of countenancing such superstitions. Can we indeed wonder that an uneducated mother says to her child, as I have heard scores of times, "Are you not afraid of the thunder? God might strike you dead for daring to look at the lightning,' when even a highly cultivated, a professed philosophical writer like Bishop Horne, can say, (Psalm xviii.) "Storms and tempests in the element of air are instruments of the Divine displeasure—every thunder storm which we behold should remind us of that exhibition of power and vengeance which is expected hereafter to accompany the general resurrection." I hold this to be—I will not say unphilosophical, but unscriptural. Storms and tempests are to the full as much instruments of benefit as displeasure. Woe to a child whose parent does not stop short when he comes to a passage like this: or rather does not inculcate a direct contrary sentiment. "No, my child, God is love—these external tokens of his power are designed to carry on the operations of the material world which he has made. I will explain to you the natural causes of thunder and lightning: do not view them with idle superstitious terror: God is not more angry by night than by day, in the darkness than in the light, in the storm than in the calm: love him; trust in your Saviour, obey his laws, and you will find him your best, your kindest friend." A parent has only himself to blame, after allowing such sentiments as the above even of the devout and amiable bishop, to be uttered uncontradicted in the child's hearing, he finds that he grows up a prey to superstition and vain terrors; and he is justly punished for his want of vigilance by the practical inconvenience which never fail to follow where a child dares not listen to the wind, or close its eyes in the dark, or offer up its prayers except in its nurse's or parent's arms."

"RELIGION'S ALL!"—*Young.*

Men seek happiness in a variety of ways. Some by the accumulation of wealth; others by the attainment of earthly honours. Many hunt after it in the haunts of dissipation, and many look for it in the still and soothing shades of retirement. Here one would suppose it could always be found. Not so. Happiness is to be drawn from one source only—from RELIGION. "She gives the soul, a soul that acts a god." If Providence has smiled upon a man, and placed at his disposal an abundance of the comforts of this world, it is Religion alone that can qualify him for the true enjoyment of them. By the temperance she enjoins, his health of body is not only preserved, but often when disease has made inroads upon it, is restored. By the constant practice of the charity and forbearance she commands, his mind is kept balanced and tranquility is diffused throughout it. Though poverty, sickness and pain, assail and oppress him; still he drinks deeply of the cup of happiness. The promises in that Gospel, in which his religion in founded, like props to a falling fabric, stay and support his mind. Even when he feels the approaches of death, he receives ineffable happiness from the reflection, that the same religion which here guided his feet into "paths of pleasantness and peace," has fitted the immortal part of him for eternal happiness. Would that every one who is in quest of happiness would seek it at the fountain of Religion. 'Tis from that alone it flows. It is at that alone, we are encouraged to look for it. At that blessed fountain, thousands who had unsuccessfully sought it in every clime and country, have ultimately found it. "Religion's all!" M.

From the Galaxy.

MISSISSIPPI GUARDS.

The traveller and historian as far as I am informed have passed by unnoticed, one of the most useful of all the various tribes of insects—the Mississippi Guards. In Mississippi, and the states in the same parallel, there are large tracts of country which abound with such numerous swarms of flies, commonly known by the name of horse-flies, that herds of cattle would be compelled entirely to desert their pasture grounds were it not for the kind protection they receive from the Mississippi Guards. The Guards inhabit the driest and hottest sand knowls. They live on the various species of flies which infest the stock. They resemble very much the yellow jacket, both in size and appearance; there are, however, larger and smaller guards, adapted to the different kind of flies on which they prey. The earth for some distance around the sand hill that constitutes their barracks, is trodden firmly by the cattle of the neighboring country, forming what the herdsmen call a stomp. Hither the cattle repair, with wild and headlong fury, whenever they are beset beyond further endurance with the large horse flies and other tribes of insects that infest their pasture grounds.

At the sound of their approach, the guards turn out of their subterranean baracks and parrade over their sand hill, moving to and fro resembling swarms of bees. So soon as the infuriated herd of cattle arrive, they arrange themselves around the sand hill, and become almost as still as statues, though literally covered with flies, which are drawing blood from almost every pore; not a cow is seen even to switch her tail. At this moment the guards sally forth on the flies which cover the cattle. Each guard seizes a fly, clips off his wings in the first place, jerks out the proboscis, though buried in the skin of the beasts, and bears off the fly, a struggling, wingless prisoner, to the sand hills, and there scratches a hole in the sand, drags in the criminal, and by means of a peculiar shuffle of the hind feet, covers up the hole as he descends, and in an instant, the guard mounts up through the sand in a different place, leaving the poor fly buried alive. He again proceeds to the cattle in quest of another. In a short time, not a fly of any description can be seen. The cattle, under the vigilant protection of their guards, at length lie down and chew the cud in peace. A gentleman who has a large stock of horses and cattle, has been so fortunate as to have his pound selected by a company of guards for their place of abode. He is never under the necessity of having his cattle or horses driven up to the pound, they always come of their own accord, to rid themselves of the large horse flies with which that whole vicinity abounds. The guards are always found at their post, ready to seize the blood thirsty tormentors of the cattle, and to inflict on them a punishment, the same with which Numa Pompilius first instituted for the vestal Virgins who should break their vow.

Napoleon and his Aids-de-camp.

I have a perfect recollection, that when he was first consul, he one day gave thirty thousand francs to each of his aids-de-camp. We were eight in number, and went in the evening to thank him, at a moment when he was alone in his closet at the palace of Malmaison. He received us as he would men, who were acting a part by no means acceptable to him; and dismissed us from his presence in these words: "Another time, gentlemen, I shall not expose myself to such visits. I asked no thanks at your hands; well aware that what I did would not be lost upon your feelings without there being any necessity for your coming to tell me." He then added, in order to make up to us for this abruptness, "Go and enjoy yourselves; you are giddy fellows." He did not keep his word; for his liberality toward some of us has been carried even to prodigality.
Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo.

Dr. Franklin.—The leading property of Dr. Franklin's mind—great as it was—the faculty which made him remarkable, and set him apart from other men—the generator in truth, of all his power—WAS GOOD SENSE—only plain good sense—nothing more. He was not a man of genius; there was no brilliancy about him; little or no fervor; nothing like poetry, or eloquence; and yet—by the sole, untiring, continued operation of this humble unpretending quality of the mind, he came to do more in the world of science; more in council; more in the revolution of empires, (uneducated—or self-educated as he was) than five hundred others might have done; each with more genius, more fervor, more eloquence, more brilliancy.
Blackwood's Magazine.

The most important female quality is sweetness of temper.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a family of NEGROES consisting of five or six, which he will sell on accommodating terms, either together or singly.

M. Adams.

Oct. 21. 52-3w

Watches, Jewellery, &c.

JUST received a fresh supply of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c. which will be sold low for cash.

Lemuel Lynch.

October 21. 52-

A WATCH FOUND.

WAS found on the 13th of August, near the Mill of Jas. Faucett, a WATCH, which the owner can have on application to the subscriber, living near Catlett Campbell, esq. three miles west of Hillsborough.

Wm. Faucett.

October 21. 52—3w

LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of November next, a tract of land containing

306 ACRES,

more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late William Bingham, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of Robert Whitted, William Mebane and others. A credit of one, two, three, four, and five years will be given, in equal enstalments. Bond and sufficient security will be required for the purchase money.

James Webb, c. m. e.

October 7. 50—

BACON FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WILL stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 86